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Dateline September 15, 1959

The United States, Britain, and France have joined Russia in setting up a special 10-nation commission charged with making a new effort to end the costly cold war arms race.

The new commision will operate outside the United Nations but will make reports to that body. Although the commission, which will include five communist and five free nations, represented an apparent United States consession to Russia, officials pointed out that the important thing was to resume talks after a two-year deadlock.

Free world representatives on the new group will be the United States, Britain, France, Canada, and Italy. Representing the communists will be Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Russia.

A representative body of Methodist youth has passed resolutions on nuclear testing, disarmament, and foreign aid.

The organization is the National Methodist Youth Fellowship commission which held its annual meeting last month in Indiana.

The nuclear testing resolution recommended that the United States government continue its present policy of suspending nuclear tests.

The resolution on disarmament urged the President and Secretary of State to support negotiations on disarmament within the framework of the United Nations in a manner approved by that body.

The resolution on foreign aid urged the Senate Appropriations committee to provide appropriations for technical assistance and economic aid programs at a high level.

A highly respected Washington "newsletter" has predicted that Congress will not act this session on bills

(please turn to page 2)

CONTACT

combining services of the

- GENERAL BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
- GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE

of The Methodist Church

CONTACT

sponsored jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church

• GENERAL BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
740 Rush St.
Chicago 11, Illinois
A. Dudley Ward
General Secretary

• GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
740 Rush St.
Chicago 11, Illinois
Daniel E. Taylor
General Secretary

• GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE
100 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington 2, D. C.
Caradine R. Hooton
General Secretary

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Editor: Roger Burgess

Contributing Editors:
Charles F. Boss, Emogene Dunlap, Caradine R. Hooton, Robert Regan, Emerson Smith, Carl Soule, Daniel E. Taylor, A. Dudley Ward, Herman Will

Asst. Editor: Lee A. Ranck

Circulation Mgr. Sam Griffin

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Dateline

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to ban liquor on airlines or to cut alcohol ads in interstate commerce.

But the newsletter points out that by pressing for the advertising law, churchmen do manage to keep ads from being more blatant. This is one of the many ways by which the threat of legislation acts as a policeman.

The AFL-CIO officially dedicated labor's holiday as "Support the Steelworkers Day" in a move to aid the half million steel strikers in their eight-week-old walkout.

President Eisenhower saw Labor Day as an occasion for rejoicing at worker gains already at hand and in prospect.

"American labor has advanced continuously to new heights of accomplishment," he said. "The rise in our level of living—the social and economic progress of American working men and women—gives promise of continuing achievements."

Denominational leaders of departments of international affairs and National Council officers were guests at the White House on September 9 for an official launching of the Nation-Wide Program for Peace by President Eisenhower. Consultation with Secretary of State Christian Herter also was part of the program. In nearly every state training institutes are under way to bring the program to every possible congregation during September and October.

Nashville Teamsters Union Local 327, cited by the McClellan committee for corrupt leadership, was defeated in its recent efforts to organize 88 service employees of the Methodist Publishing House in Nashville.

The Teamsters had actively sought to enlist a majority of the 88 employees in union membership for more than three months.

The publishing house employs more than 1,100 people and has a policy of being neither pro-union nor anti-union.

MPH officials opposed the recent teamsters' efforts however because of "the type of leadership" in the union both nationally and in Nashville. Several Nashville Teamster officials have been convicted of crimes of violence, including assault with intent to commit murder.

More than 430 persons died in car crashes over the Labor Day weekend, confirming the National Safety council estimate of "more than 420." If previous safety council studies hold true, alcohol was involved in 55 per cent of these deaths. Alcohol related accidents jump from a usual 30 per cent to 55 per cent during holiday periods. (See article on page 7 of this issue.)

Membership in American churches and synagogues reached an all-time high in 1958, according to figures released by the National Council of Churches.

Reports made by church groups, the council said, indicate membership for all faiths in 1958 was 109,557,741. This is 63 per cent of the nation's population of 173,374,000, and is the highest ratio of church membership to population in American history.

The membership gain of all churches last year was 5,368,063, a rise of five per cent over 1957.

The National Methodist Student Movement commission joined with the MYF commission to call for an end to enforced segregation in The Methodist Church and urged more rapid absorption of the Central (negro) Jurisdiction into the geographical jurisdictions of the denomination.

The two groups are democratically constituted bodies representing Methodist youth and students.

National and regional temperance leaders of The Methodist Church will meet October 14-21 at Camp Aldersgate near Little Rock, Ark. for an Adult School of Alcohol Studies held each year.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Methodists from all parts of the United States and overseas have gathered on the campus of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, at the call of ten agencies of our church. From this first Methodist Conference on Human Relations, in the spirit of Christian fraternity we share this message.

I. The basis of our witness:

God is a universal, righteous, loving father with all men standing equally before his judgment and mercy. Through Christ and his cross the nature of God and his love are revealed. Thus, for the Christian, the nature of the love he should manifest is defined by the nature of God. Jesus Christ took upon himself the sinfulness of all and offered salvation regardless of race or nationality. To raise discriminating barriers against any person is to deny the universality of God's concern. Prejudice against persons because of their race is rebellion against God as he is revealed in Christ.

In his own experience of the meaning of the cross the believer knows that he has received the love of God in spite of unworthiness and sin. In turn, he desires to relate himself to all other persons on the basis of this same love. Christian love makes imperative the elimination of the injustices and inhumanities associated with present day race relations. Full fellowship with the Father is impossible unless we accept this obligation of inclusive love for all men. Our decisions concerning race are thus basically related to our eternal salvation.

The Bible affirms that it is God's purpose to unite all men in Christ and the Church. The Bible speaks plainly to

(continued on the next page)

(continued from page 3)

our modern racial tensions as to how men are to live together on this earth in obedience to the will of God. If one reads the Bible as a whole, it becomes unmistakably clear that God is seeking to heal the divisions in humanity caused by human sin and to bring all peoples of the earth into a community of the redeemed.

The use of the Scriptures to defend any separation of brother from brother is a violation of both the meaning of the passage and the spirit of the whole of Scripture. In this blessed community human barriers of every sort are abolished or transcended. "In Christ Jesus you are all sons of God, through faith. . . . There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus." (Gal. 3:26-28)

The Church is the instrument of God's purposes. This is his Church. It is ours only as stewards under his Lordship. The requirements for its membership and the nature of its mission are set by God. The house of God must be open to the whole family of God. If we discriminate against any persons, we deny the essential nature of the Church as a fellowship in Christ. The Church can scarcely speak the word of God if its actions deny the love of God.

The Church is uniquely able to work and witness in the world for the full realization of sonship and brotherhood in Christ. There is a united voice from all branches of the Christian Church. The Methodist Church has declared through its General Conference:

"We believe that God is Father of all peoples and races, that Jesus Christ is his Son, that all men are brothers, and that man is of infinite worth as a child of God." (Social Creed)

"To discriminate against a person solely upon the basis of his race is both unfair and unchristian. Every child of God is entitled to that place in society which he has won by his industry and character. To deny him that position of honor because of the accident of his birth is neither honest democracy nor good religion." (The Methodist Church and Race)

"There must be no place in The Methodist Church for racial discrimination or enforced segregation." (The Methodist Church and Race)

II. The call to witness

We rejoice that the movement of world events and the work of the Holy Spirit have produced a deeper stirring of conscience and concern so that there is in evidence all across our Church a sincere endeavor to deepen our obedience to our calling to true Christian brotherhood. There are manifestations that the Christian consciences of Methodists have been stimulated, and there is a growing

expectancy of progress in human understanding.

We recognize that our immediate approach to the task may differ but the call of God is a single one to witness to the transforming power of love in all human relations. Although the principles set forth in this message are central in the Christian faith, there remain differences of opinion among Methodists as to the application of these principles.

We believe it is possible—even with the recognition of the different nature of our environments—to work together in many ways which the Holy Spirit will open to us, and suggest the following as principles of action:

(1) Let us re-examine all our attitudes toward other persons in the light of the teaching of Jesus and God's demonstrated love for us.

(2) Let us seek to create within our Church, as within families, a climate of love and understanding wherein freedom of expression and study are encouraged, especially in areas of disagreement and tension.

(3) Let us endeavor to know each other better across dividing lines by working together toward the solution of common problems, such as housing, education, employment, health, recreation, and juvenile delinquency.

Specific areas of concern of this conference include:

Housing

As a church we should now begin a program of education and action to bring about open occupancy. Restrictive housing on the basis of race violates Christian principles. The freedom to choose a home and a neighborhood should not be limited because of a person's race. The right to rent or purchase, however, is not enough. Community acceptance which creates a sense of belonging is in the spirit of Christ.

Education

In harmony with the Christian imperative the highest court in the land has spoken concerning policies in public education. Methodists, as law abiding citizens, are faced with the challenge and task of creatively meeting these imminent responsibilities.

To this end we must establish, cultivate, and maintain lines of communication within the local church and the general community. For this communication we need a new vocabulary. Beyond this we must encourage the translation of the Christian imperative and the legal decisions into practice.

Employment

The right to a fair and equal opportunity for all to earn an adequate livelihood is basic in a Christian democracy. Training in skills, employment and advancement must be based on individual merit without discrimination as to race, nationality,

sex or creed. Without such fair practice of employment the nation and its productivity suffer the loss of vast resources of talent.

In keeping with its historic concern for social justice the Church rejoices with labor and management in the progress made in all sections of the nation and pledges itself to a growing acceptance of its responsibility in this area of human relations.

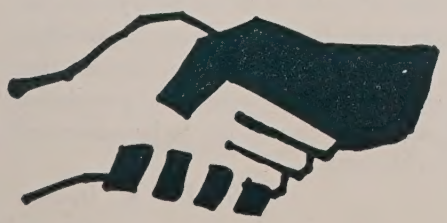
Church

The church must continuously scrutinize its own life in the light of the gospel. Rather than reflect imperfect customs, the church should stand continuously ahead of our communities. Under the leadership of active Commissions on Christian Social Relations, local churches need to take more seriously the education of their own members in ways which link serious study and vital worship.

Our consciences are troubled that the Central Jurisdiction exemplifies segregation within the Methodist Church. We should replace it as rapidly as possible with a pattern of church organization consistent with Christian brotherhood. One of the greatest challenges to ecclestiastical statesmanship is the provision of creative alternatives. Methodist institutions and agencies should adopt the same brotherly practices we advocate for other agencies in the community.

We believe God is leading The Methodist Church at this time toward new expressions of brotherhood, and we rejoice in it. To God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, we turn in gratitude and hope. In him we find strength and guidance.

In humility we call all Methodists to join us in confession, in re-appraisal and in creative commitment to Christian expressions of love which make possible the full realization of sonship and brotherhood in Christ.



Churchmanship challenged by desegregation issues

At the end of five academic years after the decision in 2,875 school districts which were bi-racial, 742 have become integrated. All but six states have some districts which have become desegregated. These 742 school districts which have desegregated contain a total of 2,261,513 white and 447,022 Negro children.

This restructuring of institutional relationships has been accompanied by a considerable amount of what, to borrow from the weather forecasters, might be called "turbulence." Federal troops were used to assert the authority of the Federal Government over the state in Little Rock. Massive resistance has not been maintained in the face of court resistance in Virginia.

Middle class hesitant

Citizens in local communities over the South at present are in the agonizing appraisal of whether to have integrated education or no public education. Some communities have found that their choice was not between segregated and desegregated education, but rather between law and order, or chaos.

The studies that have been done tend to indicate that the middle-class group in the community (which is the group into which most church members fall) tend to withdraw from the community controversy as long as they can. Usually their opinions and attitudes are asserted after it is too late to head off the destructive conflict.

Likewise the ministers fare little better. They make excellent statements as a professional group, but the studies show that the stronger the statements made by church leadership the less the membership believe them. The pattern of behavior tends to indicate that the greatest skill lacking in church leadership is that of how to keep conflict from becoming stultifying and destructive in crises of this kind. Most middle-class people, including ministers, idealize the time "when the swords will be beat into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks, and man will lay down his arms and study war no more."

While we had better find a substitute for war, conflict is still the major way through which relations of groups are restructured. If people have freedom, they are going to differ. If they differ, their interests are going to compete and conflict will ensue. Heretofore committed church people worked in whatever ways they thought useful to advance the status of Negroes. Now when public policy is being restructured, there is considerable anxiety as to what shall be the outcome of social change.

One new dimension of churchmanship would seem to be that of injecting into the conflict processes the spiritual forces which would take the sting out of conflict to the end that it will be less stultifying and destructive, and that it will serve more creative ends.

Education questioned

Nor should it be considered that the education problem is merely one of the South. All over America there has been a new questioning of educational practices as communities have pondered the Supreme Court statement:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

"Segregation with the sanction of the law . . . has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

New York City conducted a study which showed that of the city's 639

elementary schools only 29 per cent or 194 schools had sufficient mixtures of whites with Puerto Ricans and Negroes so that no group would be a minority of less than 10 per cent.

With new found suffrage, the political and moral leverage gained from both national and international relations, the American Negro is going to press relentlessly for first class citizenship in the years ahead. This is bound to generate hostility and conflict as vested interests are threatened, and as old fears are rekindled.

Modern churchmanship faces a real challenge in finding ways to monitor these processes to the end that the conflict plays a creative role. To do this will require that conflict be recognized as one of the ways in which free men interact. The points of conflict and tension are the cutting edges of a democratic society.

Answers needed

It is at these points that new answers or more adequate answers are being forged to problems for which we have inadequate answers. For church people to withdraw from these situations because there is conflict is to remove the spiritual ingredient from the necessary processes of negotiation and settlement. The involved group in situations like Little Rock ultimately realized they did not have the privilege of sitting on the side lines while the issues were being settled.

It is illogical to expect that institutionalized practices can be changed through education and good will. These approaches are necessary to change, but they are rarely the "tipping agents." Education without action is sterile. Action without education is fanaticism. One of the arts of churchmanship is the lacing of the two together.

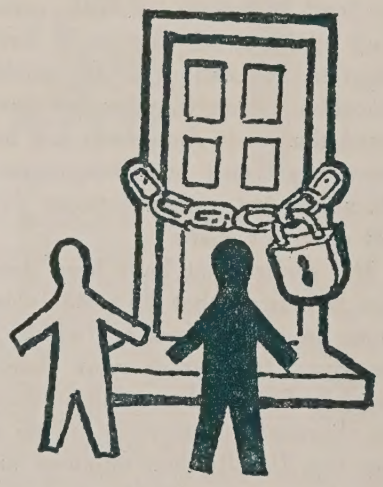
The average white in the short run will not accept the Negro with the same warmth when he is approached on the basis of equality as he accepted him when he came to the back door with his hat in his hand. More formal relations between the groups is one of the inevitable prices we pay in the short run for change of status.

Urban redevelopment continues segregation

Urban concentrations of Negroes have produced a growing political leverage of national significance. In several of the most populous states of the Union, Negro voters hold a theoretical balance of political power. No political party can hope to attain office and hold it without being sensitive to the civil rights of the Negro minority.

The veto power of the Negro vote has already produced considerable civil rights legislation. With perhaps one single exception, no fair employment practice law has been passed by popular referendum. Some 16 states and about 40 municipalities have such ordinances or laws. More than one-third of our population is now covered by state and local FEP laws.

In the South, with more stable neighborhood arrangements, race relations focus on the schools. In the



more fluid North race relations focus on housing and property.

It is doubtful whether we can preserve our way of life and make our contribution to world peace without coming to grips effectively with our problems of race. These people are looking over our shoulders as we act. Our Little Rock difficulties are headlined more widely than our Point Four Programs. Our sincerity in ideological protestations is evaluated more by the way we deal with our own minorities than by any other criterion.

Housing and residence are probably the most resistant of all fields to the demand for equal treatment.

In urban renewal in the inner city, resort has been to the "bulldozer" approach. Whole areas are demolished, and a new community built. It is almost always large enough to be self-contained, whether it be a publicly subsidized housing project, or a private development. Almost invariably the projects become homogeneous both as to race and social status.

If the present trends of urban redevelopment continue it will be impossible in a few years for the boys from across the "tracks' of race and social status to have meaningful associations with each other until they go into the army. We are literally shaping our cities in the mold of today's value systems. The developments will set the patterns of association for the next 50 years, and present indications are that they will be segregated relations.

Democracy challenged

There is a real sense in which Harlem in New York is democracy's most dangerous challenge. It symbolizes all our unfinished business. It is at the headquarters of the United Nations. It is symbolic of the growing Harlems of every city of consequence in America.

Where is the Lord in a neighborhood where you allow only those who are like yourself to live?

The first step in intergroup relations must be to undergird human rights with law, to guarantee every person his civil rights. This is the forced mile. It is necessary and important. There can be no second-class citizens in a democracy. Beyond that is the second mile—the permissive mile. The church has to be concerned with both.

—by Dr. Dan W. Dodson

Thirty out of every 100 fatal highway accidents in 1958 involved a drinking driver, according to the latest report from the National Safety Council.

In the 1959 issue of *Accident Facts*, the council reported that 37,000 persons died in automobile accidents in 1958. Thus about 11,000 Americans lost their lives as a result of the drinking-driving combination.

Drivers "under the influence of alcohol"—the drunken driver in more blunt terms—averaged about seven out of every 100 in 1958 accidents.

According to reports from 18 states, 25 out of every 100 pedestrians killed in 1958 had been drinking. This was a slight rise from 1957 when 23 per cent of the pedestrians killed had been drinking.

The National Safety Council explains that these figures involve minimum conditions since complete and accurate figures are not available. Summing up the report:

Total fatal accidents—37,000
Drinking driver involved—11,000
Drunken driver involved— 2,590
Drinking pedestrian involved— 1,400

While these figures represent national averages, some states have made special studies of the problem. The following states reported their findings:

Connecticut—31 per cent of 222 fatal accidents involved a drinking driver; 42 per cent of pedestrians killed had been drinking.

Delaware—55 per cent of 62 fatal accidents involved a drinking driver.

Maryland—65 per cent of 133 fatal accidents involved a drinking driver; 43 per cent of these accidents involved a driver with 0.15 per cent alcohol or more in his blood—the amount at which a person loses his muscular control.

New Jersey—52 per cent of motor vehicle victims in Middlesex County had been drinking; 33 per cent were intoxicated.

TEMPERANCE

Narcotics report shows 46,266 U.S. drug addicts

There are 46,266 drug addicts in the United States, according to the latest figures from the Bureau of Narcotics. Thus approximately one out of every 3,500 persons in this country is addicted to drugs.

Nearly 80 per cent of these addicts are men. Fifty-nine per cent of them are Negroes. Most of them are young persons—60 per cent are between 21 and 30; 12 per cent are under 21; most of those under 21 are at least 18; only 10 per cent are over 40.

The largest concentration of addicts is in New York state (45 per cent), Illinois (14 per cent), and California (13 per cent). New York reported that 60 per cent of all its addicts are under 20 years of age.

The Narcotics bureau's monthly survey, begun in 1953, showed that 3,541 of the addicts found in 1953 remained active throughout 1954-1958. About half the addicts found in 1958 were recividists, the bureau reported.

During the past year, federal agents seized 785 ounces of raw opium, 683 ounces of prepared opium, 2,264 ounces of heroin, 10 ounces of morphine, 82 ounces of cocaine, and 51,685 ounces of marihuana.

Narcotics breed crime

Narcotics contribute to the crime rate in the United States. Here are some examples of the way that drugs affect men's actions.

• In May 1958, while state and local police in Houston, Texas, were executing a state search warrant on the residence of George Moses, a suspected marihuana dealer, Moses shot and killed a police officer.

• Frank Harris, merchant seaman and user of heroin, concluded a night of drinking and taking heroin by picking up a girl and strangling her in a sex attack.

• Eugene Carroll Stone, a well-known burglar and trafficker in narcotics, and a fellow addict were arrested as they attempted to flee from a drugstore in San Antonio, Texas. The two men had just stolen a large quantity of narcotics, but were caught when they stopped to inject the drugs.

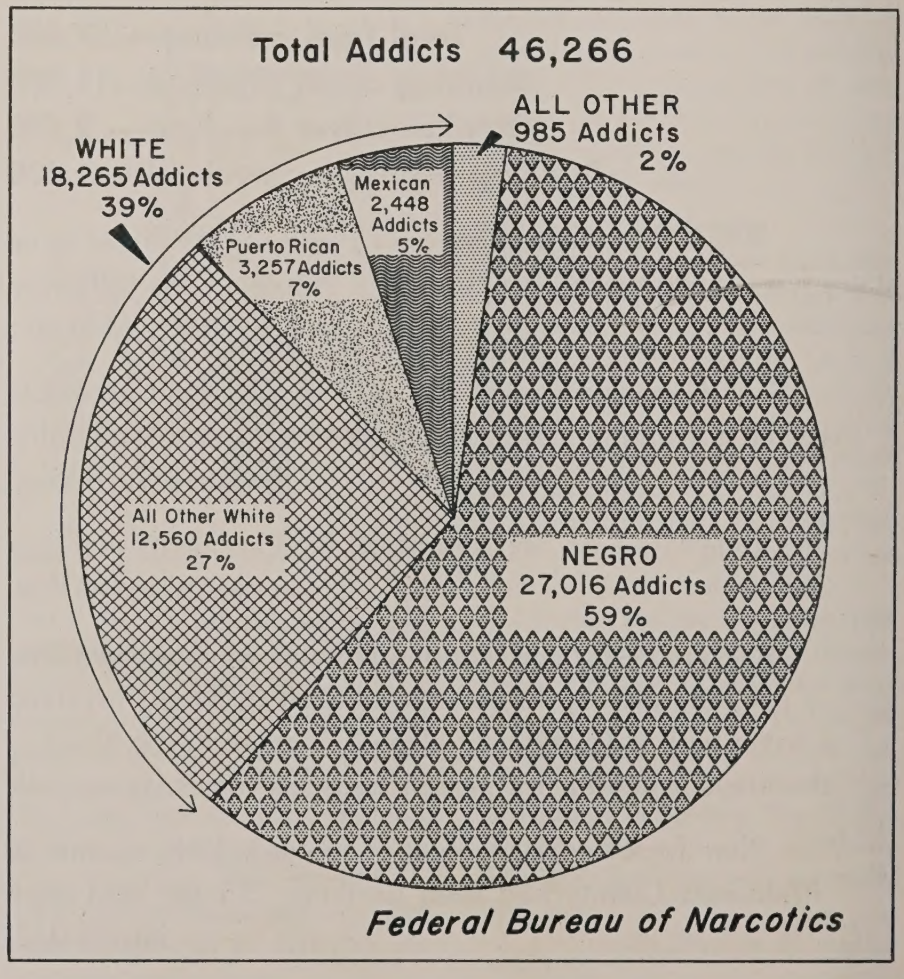
• In downtown San Francisco two police officers noticed a Mexican constantly blowing the horn of his car. When they approached the car, the offender sped away on the wrong side of the street and raced through two red lights.

After a wild chase, the officers apprehended the man, who attempted to throw away a marihuana cigarette. As one of the officers picked up the cigarette, the man became so violent that he had to be bound.

During 1958 a New York state special joint legislative committee on Narcotic Study, established in 1956, continued its study of addiction in New York. The committee recommended the appointment of a permanent three-man commission to make a continuing study of all aspects of the situation in an effort to bring it under control.

Four bills dealing with the narcotics problem have been introduced in Congress this year. Representatives Denton (D-Ind.) and Hull (D-Miss.) and Senator Hennings (D-Miss.) introduced bills to regulate the manufacture, compounding, processing, distributing, and possession of narcotic drugs.

Representative Anfuso (D-N. Y.) introduced a bill which would authorize the Surgeon General of the United States to establish a hospital equipped to handle addicts in New York state. No action has been taken by Congress on these bills.



...guest editorial...

Someday it won't be news when a Prime Minister gives a party without serving alcohol. But when Mr. Diefenbaker, who heads the Canadian Government, did this recently, it made headlines in Canadian papers.

In fact, he has done it twice, once for 2,000 guests in Montreal after the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway by Queen Elizabeth, and again more recently at a reception for members of Parliament and press in Ottawa, attended by 300 guests.

Mr. Diefenbaker is reliably reported as hoping to set a style for official entertaining. This would omit those all too ubiquitous alcoholic beverages with which guests seem almost perpetually beleaguered.

This is a brave undertaking. It challenges economically and politically powerful influences that have historically sought to identify alcoholic drinks, not only with everyday social and family life, but with official "high life," and indeed with the national prestige.

Even if he should not succeed in setting a new international style in this matter, Mr. Diefenbaker will be applauded by many. He already is to be thanked for providing oases of relief in what often has seemed an ever-creeping desert of so-called "fashionable" thirst.

—*Christian Science Monitor*

Program suggestion for district directors

Here's the idea: Plan a district workshop youth rally in cooperation with the district director of Youth Work. The purpose will be to inform youth and their leaders about alcohol problems and to train them in combating these problems.

The Plan: Invite local MYF presidents, chairmen of Christian Citizenship, and advisors of Christian Citizenship to a two-hour workshop on Sunday afternoon. Then have a rally for all young people and their advisors in the evening. Workshop time can be used to discuss the alcohol problem, motivations for drinking, how to face pressures and how to find solutions.

An Example: The Gastonia District of the Western North Carolina Conference used the following schedule with the theme "Youth Looks at the Alcohol Problem:" 4-6 p.m.—Workshop session; 6-7 p.m.—Dinner; 7-8:30 p.m.—Youth Rally, including informal singing, worship and speaker. One hundred fifty people attended the workshop and 750 attended the youth rally.

How to get started:

(1) Call together the District Director of Youth Work, District Superintendent, District Secretary of Youth Work of the WSCS, and District Youth President to plan for the rally and workshop.

(2) Consider purposes, audio-visuals, leadership for the workshop, speaker for the rally, dates, publicity, and place.

(3) Conference and General Board leadership will be available for some of these workshops and rallies.

(4) Write to Miss Emogene Dunlap, Director of Youth Work, General Board of Temperance, Box 871, Nashville 2, Tenn., if you have questions.

"AND JUST WHAT MAKES YOU THINK I'VE HAD TOO MUCH TO DRINK ALREADY?"

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

President Eisenhower has injected into top level conversations the Christian ideal of redemptive service that can save the world from a war. Recognizing that thoughtful men everywhere are so ready for peace that "they may even take over the management of governments in order to realize this objective," the President sees both the necessity and the ability of so meeting basic human needs as to remove the causes of war.

In the forthcoming visit of Nikita Khrushchev, Christians can create an atmosphere that might reveal even to the Soviet leader the solid foundation on which America has based its security. He might even discover the secret of the kind of human interrelatedness that promises something better than peaceful co-existance. Our reception can be more than courteous toleration. We can impress Mr. K with the strength of our basic Christian concern for the welfare of the whole world.

Let us hope that the social desires of Washington society will not, during Mr. Khrushchev's visit here, engage in an orgiastic contest to see who can throw the sloppiest party for this man who has a penchant for drinking.

We salute the 15 daily and 55 weekly newspapers in Oklahoma that have refused to accept liquor advertising even though alcohol is now on legal sale in that state. Although the new laws have already been flagrantly flouted by others, these papers will maintain high ethical standards which will inspire many Oklahomans to remain true to their long established standards of sobriety.

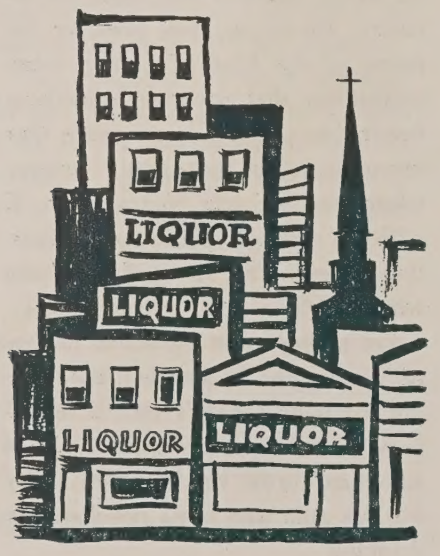
We predict that by the first of a new year, the 500 liquor dealers in Oklahoma will have discovered that the demand for alcohol is not as great as was anticipated.

It's a fact!

The United States has 131,040 more alcohol beverage outlets than churches

As alcoholic beverages become more and more accepted in our present day society, distribution and sale continue to spread through the nation.

Today there are 131,040 more alcoholic beverage outlets in the United States than the combined total of churches, synagogues and temples.



Here are the latest available figures:

Retail Dealers in Liquor	**275,876**
Retail Dealers in Beer	**162,057**
Total	**437,933**[1]
Churches and Synagogues	
Protestant	**279,744**
Roman Catholic	**21,327**
Jewish	**4,079**
Eastern Churches	**1,357**
Old Catholic and Polish National Catholic	**337**
Buddhist	**49**
Total	**306,893**[2]

During the year ending June 30, 1957 statistics show a 3,856 decrease in alcoholic beverage outlets. On the other hand, Americans gained only 1,444 churches in 1957.

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[1] "Statistics Relating to the Alcohol and Tobacco Industries," Internal Revenue Service. June 30, 1957. Table One.

[2] Landis, Benson Y., "1959 Yearbook of American Churches," National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA. New York. 1958. Page 267.

This information was reprinted from one of the leaflets in the Facts of the Month Series, available to local churches on an automatic mailing basis. For more information write to: Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

Many states tighten drunk-driver laws

A number of states across the nation are cracking down on the drinking driver.

Four states have enacted tougher laws and 17 more are considering bills with stiff penalties, according to a recent survey by the National Highway Users Conference.

Most of the measures specify higher fines, allow the use of the results of chemical drunk tests as court evidence, and make jail sentences mandatory for second offenders.

Arizona, Kansas, Maine, and Nevada have passed the "get-tough" laws. California, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming have such bills pending.

The survey notes that the uniform vehicle code recommends the following penalties for drunken drivers:

Imprisonment of ten days to one year or a fine of $100 to $1,000 or both on the first conviction.

Mandatory imprisonment of 90 days to a year and a fine of not more than $1,000 for the second offense.

Liquor dealers seek price fixing laws

Liquor dealers in several states are clamoring for liquor price fixing. They want to set the price at a high level in order to guarantee continued high incomes. Even the small dealers have entered the fight to get guarantees against cut-throat competition of the larger stores.

But California, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Ohio have vetoed recent attempts at liquor price fixing. In California Governor Brown vetoed a bill which would have guaranteed liquor dealers a 20 per cent mark up. Defending his stand, Governor Brown said:

"Why should the liquor dealer store operator have a guarantee of a profit when the hardware operator does not?"

Kansas State Attorney John Anderson, Jr. has challenged the validity of a new Kansas law which (in effect) permits price fixing in the liquor industry. Anderson contends that if the price fixing provision is not declared unconstitutional, "liquor dealers stand to take millions of dollars out of the state in higher liquor prices" (than normally would be obtained through open competition).

Washington bill advocated

Retail liquor dealers in the District of Columbia are advocating a liquor price bill which, according to their spokesman, will prevent "the breakdown of family life, the debauchery and the licentiousness which cheap spirits encourage."

Hilliard Schulberg, speaking for the retail dealers, suggested that the bill to set minimum prices on all alcoholic beverages sold in Washington would help to ease intemperance and immoderation in the use of liquor.

Proponents of the bill contend that by outlawing discounts on liquor the bill would make it impossible for poor people to buy enough alcohol to ever develop a drinking problem.

Unimpressed, Commissioner David Karrick said that the dealers had over-rated the plan.

The problem of fall-out and the need for inspection and control of radiation hazards to be placed under the U. S. Public Health Service is pointed up by a recent investigation.

A Western uranium mill has been polluting a river with radio active wastes that poison the water far above the pollution levels. The steam supplies the water for a town of 30 thousand people. This fact was uncovered there when the Public Health Service in 1956 was given authority to inspect inter-state streams. There are 27 uninvestigated additional uranium mills in Western states now disposing wastes into rivers and streams.

The difficulty in understanding the potency of this hazard is due to our ordinary notions of pollution which involve quantities of waste or toxic material. In contrast to this, one gram of Strontium 90 would poison all the water drunk by all mankind for an entire year.

The following two areas of interest depict other problems related to fall-out:

Fallout affects the milk.

Strontium-90 is a harmful by-product of atomic explosions. In April and May of this year the strontium-90 content of milk in the St. Louis area was exceptionally high. In April it was reported as being 37.3 micromicrocuries. This was then the highest amount ever recorded in the United States. The micromicrocurie used in measuring strontium-90 concentration is one millionth of a millionth of a curie. A curie refers to an amount of radioactivity equivalent to that produced by one gram of radium.

In May the strontium-90 content of milk showed a level of 34.6 mmc. Both April and May levels exceeded

(continued on the next page)

WORLD PEACE

(continued from page 11)

the safe concentration of strontium-90 set by the International Commission on Radiological Protection. The ICRP regards a concentration of 33 mmc. of the radioactive isotope as the maximum permissable for safe exposure over a lifetime.

However, the Public Health Service and the Atomic Energy Commission use a much higher limit, 80 mmc., which is recommended by the National Committee on Radiological Protection and Measurements.

The U. S. Public Health Service asserts that average levels of concentration computed over long periods of time are more significant than individual monthly contents which often fluctuate.

It considers the presence of a high strontium-90 concentration over a two month period as important, but not a cause for alarm.

Fallout affects hay

Four states—Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Maryland—have the perilous "honor" of having the highest content of radioactive strontium-90 yet found in any foods or feeds.

The concentration reported in August ranged from 806 micromicrocuries per kilogram in Minnesota hay to 136 in Nebraska.

Secretary of Welfare Methodist Arthur S. Flemming asserted, "This radioactivity, by itself, is not regarded as a current threat to the public health."

But if strontium-90 is in the hay today, it will be in the milk of cows tomorrow, and in the bones of children next week.

Today in a fine Methodist family a son of two years is slowly dying of cancer of the bone. Four daughters had been born to the couple and the son was the last child.

Did strontium-90 in the hay cause this illness? When scientists speak of the 2,000,000 cases of leukemia in the world, the number seems small. When it comes to your son, you are angry at callousness of those who decree that nuclear tests shall be made.

"Boy, The Fallout Is Terrific"

UN General Assembly to convene this month

The United Nations General Assembly will convene the third week in September. Chief business will arise from the increasingly broad and successful work of its departments and affiliated agencies.

From one of these the World Refugee Year is gaining increasing interest and attention. A meeting of Methodist leaders involved has been called late in September in New York City by Dr. Gaither Warfield of MCOR. Methodist leaders will finalize program and goals in relation to the World Refugee Year.

The other business to come before the United Nations arises from world conditions and crises. This year's problems will include matters arising from investigations in Tibet and upper India, and the French war in Algeria.

The serious student of the United Nations will find the main issues coming before the General Assembly each fall carefully outlined and described in the annual issue of *International Conciliation.* Local church commissions could discuss one or more problems facing the General Assembly in each month's commission meeting.

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

Greetings read in St. Marienkirche, East Berlin—Greetings in Christ's name from a peace tour of twenty-two American Christians. It is good to join you in worship. We feel the warmth of your faith and fellowship. We are not here to be honored; we honor God.

Half of our number are engaged in full-time religious work; seven are pastors. Our tour is authorized by the Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church in America. Our organization has been working for peace about 30 years and we are one of over 300 voluntary peace and international agencies in the United States.

Peace and the problem of survival is the primary issue of our time. But peace is difficult and costly. Many are not ready for the cost or effort much as they desire peace. Peace is more than an arrangement or a social order; it rests on inner attitudes. But peace is also more than good will; it must be built into all human relationships. Work for peace is more important than slogans or talk about it.

Since peace involves both purpose and practice, our program of peace study and action is developed on three levels. We undertake to create the *will* for peace; the social and economic *conditions* of peace, and international *organization* for peace.

We try to work at growing edges of the problem. Some current concerns on our hearts are:

The lessening of fear and war-producing tensions.

The support of the United Nations and its affiliates.

Workable universal disarmament and an end to the arms race.

Safeguarding people from the hazards of radio activity, whether from nuclear bomb tests or other sources.

Increased economic aid and support for developing countries.

Strengthened world trade.

Sustaining individual conscience

and conviction in matters of war and peace.

At home our national program among Methodists is less important than what is done in more than 12,000 local church commissions engaged in social action. In their name, we also greet you.

On your observance of Hiroshima Sunday, we commit ourselves to work anew for peace—inner peace, which the world cannot give and cannot take away; and peace outwardly, in which nations shall not learn war any more.

But peace, finally, is God's gift. May it be given unto us and our children in His mercy.

Attorney General seeks strength for World Court

In late August at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association the Attorney General of the United States, William P. Rogers, urged early Senate action to remove United States reservation to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Earlier in 1959 both Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon had given their support to this idea, but Mr. Rogers' presentation was the strongest yet made by a high official of the government.

When the United States agreed to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court, it did so with the reservation that it would be the judge of whether an issue in dispute was domestic in nature and therefore outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

Of the ten members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization the United States is the only one which denies to the Court the right to determine its own jurisdiction. In July France withdrew a similar reservation.

In 1956 the General Conference of The Methodist Church said, "We believe there is continuing and urgent need to use more fully the various agencies of international understanding and cooperation which are presently available in the United Nations."

President extends nuclear weapons ban

Recently the good news was released that President Eisenhower had decided to extend the ban on the testing of nuclear weapons to December 31.

It was evident that pressure was building up to begin testing of nuclear weapons on November 1. In late June four members of Congress visited the Geneva conference and returned with a pessimistic view of the success of the talks.

Earlier the Atomic Energy Commission had revealed that it was quietly preparing for a resumption of nuclear testing if a treaty was not agreed upon by October 31. In Nevada workers prepared tunnels for further underground testing. The Eniwetok proving grounds received $9 million to keep in readiness.

In early August chairman Clinton Anderson of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy predicted that the U.S. would resume the testing of weapons after October 31.

About the same time in a letter to Canon Collins of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, Premier Khrushchev declared that the Soviet Union would "accept the most solemn obligation"

not to be the first nation to resume tests of nuclear weapons.

The President postponed the ban for two months probably because the negotiators at Geneva have taken a six weeks recess (beginning August 26), because he hopes that Russia, France, and Britain will follow our lead, and because he still hopes that a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests can be worked out in the months ahead.

The official release read as follows:

"The President has directed that the unilateral suspension of nuclear weapons testing by the United States currently in effect be extended throughout the calendar year. This decision was taken in the light of the agreed six-weeks recess announced today by the negotiating parties at the Geneva conference on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests.

United States stops tests

"On August 22, 1958, the United States, in order to facilitate negotiations for a controlled discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests, offered to withhold further testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons for a one-year period from the beginning of the negotiations unless testing was continued by the Soviet Union.

"As announced, the United States did suspend nuclear tests last October 31. The United Kingdom did likewise.

"On November 7, after the Atomic Energy Commission detected continuing nuclear weapons tests by the Soviet Union on November 1 and November 3, respectively, the President stated that 'this action by the Soviet Union relieved the United States from any obligation under its offer to suspend nuclear weapons tests. However, we shall continue suspension of such tests for the time being. As far as can be determined the Soviet Union has conducted no such tests since November 3, 1958.

"In continuing its voluntary suspension of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests to December 31, 1959, the United States wishes to allow a reasonable period of time for the negotiations to proceed following their resumption of October 12, 1959."

United Nations day to be held in October

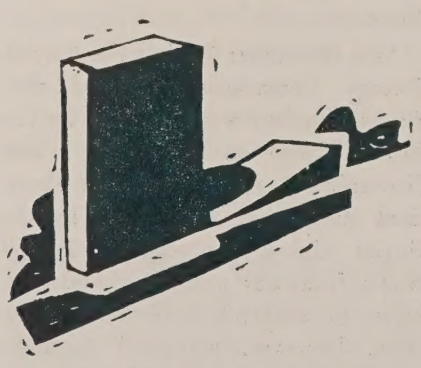
Once again United Nations Day approaches. A novelty at first, there is always the danger that the celebration of such a day overshadows its real significance. Continued interest and programs, however, are essential.

As individuals we can demonstrate our belief and support by displaying on car windshields "UN—We believe" emblems. They can be secured from the U.S. Committee for the UN, 816-21 street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (Stickers for car windows—25 for $1; seals for letters—100 for $1, 500 for $4, or 1,000 for $7; posters in five official languages of the UN —set of 5 for $1.)

In a similar manner attractive window displays of poster, photographs, books, and pamphlets can witness for the Day.

One of the more fascinating ways to show our interest and to draw the interest of more persons is to establish a tradition of international meals on United Nations Day.

Serve a variety of foods from different countries and observe the various customs of the countries. A United Nations cookbook, United



Nations napkins, paper flags, and other supplies are also available for a program from the U.S. Committee for the UN.

"Making the United Nations a Part of Family Life" may also be a great help for planning an international dinner. Buy it from the Literature Headquarters of the Woman's Society.

Community United Nations information centers, operating a week before United Nations Day and sometimes growing to be a year around service, have demonstrated the growing interest in the UN. In addition to stimulating others this service has proven to be valuable to those participating.

A packet of materials on the work of the UN may be obtained from the Board of World Peace for $1.00.

Lodge to oppose seating of Red China

Since 1952 our Representative to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, proposed at the beginning of each General Assembly that the question of who should represent China be postponed for a year.

Apparently the Fifth World Order Study Conference has not deeply affected the attitude of the Department of State. Some of us had hoped that the United States would favor a discussion and vote.

In an address at San Francisco, Mr. Lodge reaffirmed the Dulles policy and played down the role of the Cleveland Conference:

"In my six years at the United Nations the United States has taken the lead in preventing the so-called inevitable seating of Red China in the United Nations, and we fully expect to do the same for the tenth year next month.

"Recently some voices have been raised in this country, suggesting that it would be a good thing if somehow Red China could soon be honorably recognized by the United States and admitted to the UN.

"Remember that for a decade the people of mainland China have been cut off from the community of law-abiding nations. It was not the community that cut them off but the barbaric behavior of their communist rulers. . . .

"When we study Red China's recent behavior we find such items as these:

"The violent subjugation of Tibet. The attempts to conquer Formosa by force. The setting up of agricultural communes. . . .

"It is encouraging, therefore, that the overwhelming majority of Americans — including many leading churchmen of all faiths — wholeheartedly oppose the seating of Red China in the UN.

"How deplorable it is that the International Olympic Committee, headed by an American, has *not* stood fast, but has acted under obvious communist pressure to eject our ally, the Republic of China from the Olympics! . . . This decision should be reversed."

The chairman of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. Avery Brundage of Chicago, correctly defends the action of the IOC in Munich.

In 1956 the IOC refused to allow the Peiping Olympic Committee to represent *all* Chinese athletes and therefore the POC withdrew from the Olympics of that year.

In 1959 the IOC refuses to allow the Taiwan Olympic Committee to represent *all* Chinese athletes.

The official statement by Mr. Brundage reads in part: "The IOC action was merely a move to identify properly those athletes who would compete under the control of the Olympic Committee on Taiwan, reaffirming the stand taken in 1954 . . . that Nationalist China cannot represent that it controls sport on the Chinese mainland.

"The Olympic games welcomes the youth of the world without distinction of race, religion, or politics . . . The IOC does not meddle in politics, nor is it doing so now. Indeed, it is attempting to remain as far away as possible by according both groups of Chinese athletes an opportunity for recognition."

(See "At Your Service" section for sources of more information on this issue).

. . . at your service

Now's the time for Commitment Day plans

It's time to plan and order materials for Commitment Day, December 6. Pastors and chairmen of commissions on Christian social relations should receive Commitment Day packets through the mails about October 1. Here are the Commitment Day materials that you can order through the Service Department, Methodist Publishing House, 201 Eighth Avenue, South, Nashville 3, Tenn.:

free items

Commitment Check Lists.

Blueprint for Commitment, planning handbook, limit five per church.

Poster "How Free Are You?" limit five per church.

charge items

Color Filmstrip, "How Free Are You?" $6.00 with record, script and guide.

Bulletin Covers, "How Free Are You?" $1.25 per 100 copies, postage paid.

Leaflet, "How Free Are You?" $1.50 per 100 copies, postage paid.

Commitment Cards (traditional), $1.00 per 100, postage paid.

Family Covenant Cards (traditional), $1.00 per 100, postage paid.

AUDIO VISUALS

"Alternatives For C.O.'s—23 minute color film, available from the Television, Radio, and Film Commission of The Methodist Church, 1525 McGavock Street, Nashville, Tenn.; or the Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill., $750.

This picture portrays alternatives open to men conscientiously opposed to participation in military service and war. Local groups are urged to make arrangements (now) to use it in the fall.

The Golden Door—produced for the American Immigration Conference; especially for use during the World Refugee Year of 1959 and 1960; 16mm, color, sound, 15 minutes, rent from Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill., $5.

This film raises fundamental questions about our immigration policies in an attractive format. The color is bright. The animation is inventive and amusing. The photography is stimulating. The musical score is gay. The complete film is both realistic and abstract.

The title comes from the words put in the mouth of the Statue of Liberty by Emma Lazarus in 1883: ". . . I lift my lamp beside *the golden door.*"

. . . miscellany . . .

Complete copies of the address by Mr. Lodge (see China article, page 14) may be obtained from the U. S. Mission to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York 10, New York. Ask for Press Release 3208, August 3, 1959. A letter to Mr. Lodge may be sent to this address.

The full text of the findings of the Cleveland Conference may be obtained from the Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois, for 35¢ or 3 for $1.00. Note paragraphs on China on pages 22-23, 27-28, 36, and 55.

Stretching Your Income—A very interesting booklet on the current problem of inflation with specific reference to the individual and family needs is now available. For information write to the Board of Social and Economic Relations.

It is based upon a television series and deals with such topics as: The outlooks for consumers; planning a spending pattern; savings and credits; stretching the food dollar; solving the family's housing problem; how much insurance is enough?; who should buy stocks?; handling your tax obligations; planning for college expenses; what you should know about Social Security; the economics of retirement.

These are all questions of great importance to the individual and the family, and could provide an excellent basis for discussion of the economic and ethical responsibility of Chistians for their own economic destiny and that of their nation.

CALENDAR

Christian social relations events on the national, regional and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to the CONTACT editor.

September

15-17—Southeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

22-25—Western Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Portland, Ore.

29-Oct. 1—North Central Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Chicago, Ill.

October

14-21—National Adult School of Alcohol Studies and Christian Social Action, Camp Aldersgate, Little Rock, Arkansas.

16-18—Great Lakes Regional Young Adult Workshop, Pakagon State Park, Angola, Ind.

27-29—Northeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Cresco, Pa.

30-November 1—Social Ethics Professors Consultation, Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.

National legislation of interest to Methodists

A list of issues selected by Contact ***denotes recent changes in status**

The issue	Bills would	Progress
Agricultural surplus disposal	provide more use of agricultural surpluses in feeding and clothing the hungry of the world; Humphrey Food for Peace bill and similar measures would extend present programs.	*Humphrey bill passed by Senate; House in opposition; to joint conference com for compromise.
Airline liquor service	ban airline service of liquor to passengers because of safety hazard; various bills introduced in both House and Senate; House subcommittee held hearings end of July.	Subcommittee of House Commerce has reported favorably to full com.
Alcohol advertising	ban alcohol advertising in interstate commerce; churchmen have been advocating legislation for a decade.	No action by House or Senate Commerce com.
Alien Orphans program	provide a one year extension of the program which provides that American parents can adopt aliens under 14; bills would extend expiring program.	In Senate-House conference committee to resolve differences.
Anti-lynching act	guarantee to all citizens the right to be free from lynching; introduced by Senator Hart, April 30; also several house bills.	Postponed in Senate subcommittee; no action in House.
Civil rights	compel school desegregation and protect other civil rights; Southern opponents blocking bills in both Senate and House. Civil rights commission reporting to Congress.	Bottled up in Senate Judiciary com; passed by House com.
Federal study of alcoholism	establish a Medical Advisory committee on alcoholism to work with the U.S. Public Health Service; Bureau of Budget recently reported administration opposition.	Pending before House com on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Federal support for education	give states money for teacher's salaries or school construction; $4.7 billion Metcalf bill opposed by administration; $1 billion compromise bill provides for construction only.	Metcalf bill bottled up in House Rules com; Senate com reported compromise.
Great white fleet	take old naval vessels out of mothballs, paint them white, send them on errands of mercy to disaster and famine areas around the world.	No action by either house.
Housing	provide for urban renewal and public housing; president vetoed original bill; "second try" bill introduced in Senate; the big question—will it come up before adjournment?	*President vetoed second try bill; Senate banking com reported third try.
Indian American affairs	authorize the Surgeon General to provide improved health facilities for Indians; passed by Senate; concurrent bill would explore dropping supervision.	To Senate com on Interior and Insular affairs.
Juvenile delinquency	encourage more research and investigation of delinquency; hearings in both House and Senate.	Senate bill reported out of full com; awaiting Senate action.
Labor management reform	control labor racketeering; House passed strong bill; Senate bill not so harsh; joint committee bill provides broad changes in labor-management ground rules.	*House and Senate agree on compromise bill; awaiting President's signature.
Obscenity in the mails	extend time for impounding mail of those sending obscene material from 20 to 45 days; this would give the Post Office time to take action against filth merchants.	*House Post Office com reported favorably; Senate coms hold hearings.

Readers may want to contact Senators, Congressmen, and appropriate committee chairmen. See **Register Christian Opinion** for names and addresses.